



# LABOR CLARION

CALIFORNIA  
STATE  
LIBRARY

LEADING ARTICLES—December 16, 1927.  
BOULDER DAM—WHAT IS IT?  
INTELLIGENCE AND DEMOCRACY  
RELIABLE INFORMATION REQUIRED  
WOODROW WILSON WINNERS  
YOUNG TRADE UNIONISTS

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## "Only a Doll"--

—disdainfully remarked the boy who turned in search of things masculine.

Yes—only a doll—but what a doll! Patient loving hands of mountain peasant folks in far away Switzerland had so painstakingly produced her . . . so proudly dressed her and with loving hands smoothed the tiny lace ruffle before placing her in a box later to be marked "The Emporium, San Francisco."

And now she waits in the Toy Shop, the cynosure of every young lady's eyes—the desire of every youthful feminine heart!

There are many such beautiful toys to be seen now in The Toy Shop.

*The Emporium*

SAN FRANCISCO

# HALE'S for Toys

Thousands of Toys From All  
Over the World—Just the Kind  
Boys and Girls Love.

All kinds of toys, for big and little boys and girls. Dolls, mechanical toys, wheel goods, intriguing games, animals, books—everything one could think of. Moderately priced, too.

Visit Fairyland Forest and  
the Gnome's Package Show

Santa is in the fascinating Fairyland Forest every day. Tickets to the Gnome's Surprise Package Show are only 25c.

Toys, Fourth Floor

HALE BROS. INC.

### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 55.  
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robert Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bill Posters—B. Brundage, Sec., 505 Potrero Ave.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Bottle Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 143 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Draftsmen No. 11—Sec., Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Dredgemen No. 898—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 105 Market.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.

Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.

Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.

Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.

Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—1212 Market.

Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Sec., C. W. von Ritter, 3431 Mission St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Marine Engineers No. 49—10 Embarcadero.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 119—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth St.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.

Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.

Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.

Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.

Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.

Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Shipyards Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.

Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.

Store Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.

Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 418, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.

Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Glamburno, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 20—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.

Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 P. M., Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1927

No. 46

## BOULDER DAM—WHAT IS IT?

By Chaster M. Wright, International Labor News Service.

Again the Swing-Johnson bill for the construction of Boulder Canyon Dam has been introduced in Congress and will be one of the biggest fighting issues of the session.

I have recently come from a tour of the project in which I visited the site of the proposed dam, the Imperial Valley and the Mexican territory through which the present irrigation canal passes. In a series of articles it is my purpose to set forth what I saw on this tour, merely as a recording of observations on the part of one person.

President Coolidge in the message which he has presented to this Congress says "legislation is desirable for the construction of a dam at Boulder Canyon on the Colorado River, primarily as a method of flood control and irrigation."

The President says that "every other possibility should be exhausted" before the government becomes engaged in the power business, but he does not suggest what those possibilities might be. However, he does advocate without equivocation the erection of a dam at Boulder Canyon.

\* \* \*

The situation at present is unquestionably a critical one. The Colorado River is perhaps the wildest and most undisciplined river in the United States. It rushes down from mountain slopes through rock canyons in a terrific plunge to delta land which is not stabilized by rock formation, but through which the river may and does carve new channels with an abandon and a destructiveness that is amazing. Its wanderings through desert sand are like the meanderings of an inebriate, but much more devastating.

In 1905 the Colorado broke from its accustomed banks and for 18 months flooded back into Imperial Valley and carved new channels which remain as reminders of the terrors of a river at flood rampaging beyond control. Again in 1922 about 40,000 acres of the Palo Verde Valley were submerged.

Imperial Valley lies adjacent to the Mexican border in California. It is below sea level. Into this valley the Colorado once poured its waters, the valley then having been a part of the Gulf of California.

\* \* \*

Bringing down with it each year enough silt to cover the District of Columbia three feet deep, the river gradually formed a bank for itself which in the end resulted in shutting off the great valley, then part of the gulf, sending the river current down the east side of the valley on a bed a trifle above sea level. Eventually the great inverted bowl which is Imperial Valley became mostly dry land through evaporation, leaving only the Salton Sea as a reminder of the complete inundation of earlier years.

When settlers went into Imperial Valley and developed the present irrigation project they strengthened the river banks with levees which now extend some 30 miles into Mexico. The difficulty of maintaining these levees on a desert sand foundation is fully appreciated only after the condition has been observed.

A levee break today means that the Colorado, with its tremendous torrent of rushing flood water, must break back into Imperial Valley, its old home, filling again that vast bowl of tropical productivity, devastating a prosperous empire, restor-

ing the Gulf of California to its ancient extension over this whole vast territory.

\* \* \*

It is as if by miracle, except to the geologist, that a quarry of granite juts from the sand close to the river. From this quarry trains are loaded with granite and there is no moment throughout the year when a solid trainload of rock does not stand in readiness to be rushed to a danger point. In flood time an engine stands with steam up ready to move instantly upon alarm. Many a battle between granite and water has been fought along those precarious levees, ton after ton of rock disappearing into yawning chasms.

(Another article in this new series will appear next week.)

### SECRETARY SCORES LOW-WAGE POLICY

Secretary of Labor Davis deals low-wage employers a smashing blow in his annual report. Never before has a cabinet member or high government official used such plain terms in refuting false economic reasoning by men who are classed as "parasites" because they force the community to pay grocery and clothing bills that they evade. These employers are "stealing from the public," says the secretary.

The theory that low wages will make it possible for the United States to capture foreign markets is likewise refuted. The secretary points out that home markets is the foundation of our national wealth and this will be lost by seeking uncertain profits in foreign markets.

"A dullard must see the folly of killing the purchasing power of the greatest buyer, the worker, in the market at home, which provides us with all but a fraction of our national prosperity.

"The time has passed when any industry or any employer who seeks to break down wage scales will be looked upon by the community as shrewd or clever in business. Such employer is not clever in business, but is a parasite on the community, and public opinion will eventually force him to pay a decent wage or get out of business."

The secretary's clearly-expressed views is another vindication of organized labor's defense of high wages.

Observing men realize the unlimited possibilities of home markets if the workers' purchasing power is uncurtailed by a greed that acts on the theory it can produce without limit and at the same time sell its output to low-wage buyers.

The development of mechanical and synthetic processes, discoveries in chemistry and extension of installment buying have forced abandonment of old economic theories.

In considering these changed viewpoints, organized workers must not depend upon the justice of their cause.

The world has not reached the point where sound logic and reasoning will enthrone right.

Trade unionists must back their belief by a willingness to challenge any attack on living standards that are being raised higher and higher.

### STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers employed on Alton, Ill., newspapers raised wages to \$8.91¾ for day and night work. Double time will be paid for four holidays and time and one-half will be paid for overtime.

### AGAINST NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

At the last convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which was held at San Bernardino last September, a resolution officially placing the National Biscuit Co. on the "We Don't Patronize List" was adopted. Attention to this action is directed by the following letter from the state office:

"San Francisco, November 27.

"To the Central Labor Councils and Local Unions in California—Greeting:

"The recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor, by unanimous vote, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The National Biscuit Co., manufacturers of what is known as National Biscuits, Crackers and Uneeda Biscuits, is a non-union concern, financed by anti-union and hostile Eastern capital; and

"Whereas, The National Biscuit Co., not being satisfied with controlling the cracker industry in the United States, is beginning now with buying up large bread factories and running them under non-union conditions; and,

"Whereas, The National Biscuit Co.'s apparent intention is to capture the trade of the Pacific Coast cracker baking business, largely built up under union conditions by home capital and personnel, with the ultimate object of disunionizing the baking industry of the Pacific Coast; and

"Whereas, The various local unions of bakery workers in the State of California and on the Pacific Coast are now engaged in a campaign giving publicity to these facts, with the purpose in mind of thwarting the intended efforts and desires of the National Biscuit Co.; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, declare its undivided support to the various bakers' local unions of the Pacific Coast in this publicity campaign against the non-union National Biscuit Co.; further

"Resolved, That the officers of the Federation direct the attention of all local unions to the fact that the National Biscuit Co. is still on the Federation's 'We Don't Patronize List.'

"Please give your immediate attention to this matter and take such steps as may be necessary to acquaint your membership with facts outlined herein.

"Don't buy any products of the National Biscuit Co. Always ask for union label goods.

"Fraternally,

"JOHN F. DALTON, President.

"PAUL SCHARRENBURG, Secretary.

"California State Federation of Labor."

# BOSS

## THE TAILOR

### 1048 MARKET STREET

Five Doors Below Granada Theatre

Suits and  
Overcoats  
at  
Popular  
Prices



All Work  
Done Under  
Strictly  
Union  
Conditions



## THE FRUITS OF ENTERPRISE.

By C. M. H.

I see in the paper "we" shall spend \$4,258,793,-765—the largest budget ever presented. This is indeed remarkable, wonderful, vast—any adjective that pleases the worthy commentator. The man in the street says simply that it's lots of dough, which indicates as broad a grasp of the situation as the more expansive words of the commentator.

Where does all the money come from?

In the first place, the government issues it—coin and currency. It is the medium of exchange. In the olden days before the medium of exchange was invented people had to produce what they needed or barter their products for those of another, with vast difficulty arriving at equity as between hides and meat. Given the medium of exchange all these difficulties disappear. Given a handful of this medium, the trader does equity to the man with hides when he gives him a dime for each and to the man with wheat when he gives him a dime for a bushel. In order to do himself justice, however, in keeping with his exalted estate, he charges a profit for his services as go-between.

The government issues all money. Government sends it out in channels of trade, and after it wanders through the hocus-pocus of finance, manufacture, trade, commerce, labor, enterprise, service and boost, government says to the best traders, "You pay government." So government takes back enough of what was its own in the beginning to maintain itself and pay for its wars that naturally arise when one group of earth plays the hocus-pocus game so successfully that other groups have neither products of labor nor medium of exchange with which to play the game or maintain themselves as individuals or groups.

Governments recognize the essential chicanery practiced by their people in their dealings with each other and with the people of other nations, and make rules for the practice of the game. Deception and fraud are very wicked—but without both within legitimate limitations, government would be unable to take back any of the medium of exchange, for government produces nothing of use to the people. So in its rules it legitimizes slight deceptions and frauds and euphemizes their practice by such high-sounding phrases as enterprise, business, finance, commerce, and so forth.

The largest budget ever presented in United States history—\$4,258,793,765—indicates the extent to which enterprise, business, finance, commerce, have been developed in America.

## UNION FOE PENNILESS AND BLIND.

The Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut voted at its meeting in Bristol, Conn., to provide an annuity of \$5000 a year to Dietrich E. Loewe, Danbury hat manufacturer, who lost his business fighting organized labor. Other organizations of employers will be asked to join this movement.

Loewe is broken in health and fortune and faces total blindness. For years he fought the trade union movement. The fight started with the United Hatters of North America.

The Supreme Court made a decision that the Hatter's Union was a combination in restraint of trade under the Sherman anti-trust act and that individual members of the union could be held for three times the loss inflicted plus costs and counsel fees.

The long contest wrecked Loewe's business and in April last year the company went into bankruptcy. Leading creditors raised \$90,000 and made a settlement of all claims on the basis of 40 cents on the dollar.

The Supreme Court decision has been of incalculable value to anti-unionists, even though an individual paid a costly price. The employers now propose to reward Loewe for the remaining years of his life. He is 74 years old.

## CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.

San Francisco's municipal celebration of Christmas Eve will be held in the Auditorium on the evening of December 24th, with an elaborate program including a pageant directed by Miss Ida Wyatt, and Christmas carols sung by the Municipal Chorus, with an additional attraction in a chorus of school children singing seasonal anthems. The pageant will be presented by fifty children in costume, and will be played on a special stage built in the Auditorium for that purpose. Milo F. Kent, chairman of the Public Welfare Committee of the Board of Supervisors, will be the official chairman, and Chester W. Rosecrans, chairman of the San Francisco Civic Association, will be in personal charge of the program.

Each year the celebration of Christmas Eve becomes more a part of the civic picture, and while it has heretofore been the custom to have the celebration out doors, the crowd that gathered in the Civic Center last year suffered some discomfort on account of the lack of seating facilities, and this year it was determined to have it in the Auditorium, where the crowd could be comfortably accommodated for the really excellent program.

The program will begin promptly at 7:30 and be over at 9:00, so that the home celebration of Christmas Eve will not be interfered with. The celebration will be offered to the public without charge, and everyone is invited to participate.

## WHAT SHALL I GIVE?

We worry over the annual Christmas gift problem, but what about the Queen of Sheba who was obliged to decide upon suitable gifts for King Solomon and his seven hundred wives?

Of course, these were not Christmas gifts, but nevertheless they were gifts—and they must please. So Queen Sheba loaded her camels with spices, gold and precious stones—and history asserts she found pleasure in the sight of the wise King.

Human nature has not changed a great deal. Sweet smelling essences may have taken the place of spices in milady's heart, but gold and precious stones still reign supreme, while jewels, silver, cut glass—anything that adorns person or home—are acceptable gifts for both men and women.

The gift that lasts is the gift that causes the recipient to think kindly most often of the giver. So purchase the lasting, dainty, handsome gift—not necessarily expensive—and you will choose wisely. Here are just a few suggestions that may help to solve your problem this year:

For Her—Boudoir clock, bracelet, brooch, candlesticks, carving set, lingerie clasps, mesh bag, necklace, ring, wrist watch.

For Him—Birthstone ring, book ends, cuff links, desk clock, emblem charm, fountain pen, shaving set, scarf pin, watch, watch chain.

## HUMAN RIGHTS ABOVE PROFIT.

By Commission on Christianity and Social Problems of the Evangelical Synod of North America.

Human need, human rights and human welfare transcend property rights and profits on investments.

While industry must produce some profit in order to be self-sustaining, the spirit of Jesus Christ in industry demands that production for use rather than for profit be the controlling aim.

Since labor is the product of a human personality fashioned in the image of the Creator, it is invested with a dignity and value which entitles it to the highest respect. To regard labor as a commodity, to be bought and sold merely according to the law of supply and demand, is incompatible with Christian principles and with human rights and welfare. The right to useful employment is an inevitable corollary of the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

## WHITTHORNE & SWAN

We "CAN" sell clean, staple merchandise at right prices at all times and we do "DO" it. Our six big department store buying power is the reason.

MISSION ST. NEAR 22ND

W. D. Fennimore L. H. Rewig A. R. Fennimore



Prices Reasonable  
Eyes Tested  
Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 MISSION STREET..... } SAN FRANCISCO  
181 Post Street..... }  
1221 Broadway..... } Oakland  
2106 Shattuck Avenue..... } Berkeley  
We Give Mission Street Merchant Coupons

## POMPEII MACARONI FACTORY, Inc.

Manufacturers of

### HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 Franklin Street

Phone Lakeside 1246

Los Angeles Branch: 105 Court Street

2987 Folsom St., near 26th, San Francisco

Phone Mission 5744

## WHY NOT?

UNION LABEL

## XMAS CARDS

A LARGE VARIETY TO CHOOSE FROM

25.....	\$3.50
50.....	5.50
75.....	7.50
100.....	9.50

Including a Name Printed Thereon  
and Inserted in Envelopes

WALTER N.

## Brunt Press

111 Seventh Street, San Francisco

## DEMAND THE UNION LABEL



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
AND PHOTOENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the  
Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.



**UPSETTING THE MELTING POT.**

By James M. Lynch.

The problem of controlling immigration, like the poor always with us, is likely to create a tempest at the coming Congress when the advisability of adopting the so-called national origins system and discarding the present quota system is debated. The question must be decided on the basis of the welfare of America and not from a foreign point of view or from the point of view of alien groups in this country who have failed to bring allegiance to America across the seas with them. Organized labor has felt the benefits of the present immigration legislation; unfair competition has been reduced and wages have been favorably affected. It is possible, however, that still further benefits may accrue from a restrictive and selective immigration law that will tend to give us a more homogeneous national population.

It is hoped that the national origins system, as proposed, will help to remedy some defects in the present plan. It appears unfair that our immigration quotas should be based, as at present, on the foreign born in this country, without regard to the nearly 70 per cent native born of native parents. Why should not our immigration be in proportion to the racial composition of America as a whole. The total annual number of quota immigrants under the act of 1924 aggregated 164,667; the national origins would limit the total of all quotas to 150,000. It provides that the national origins of the 105,710,620 persons in the United States in 1920 be carefully determined by a survey. Each country's quota is then to be the quota limit of 150,000 what its contribution, by birth or ancestry, has been to the total population. That is, if a nation has contributed one-twentieth of the total 1920 population, its annual quota will be one-twentieth of 150,000, or 7500.

The United States, while seeking worthy newcomers, must insist on its right to select whom it will entertain as prospective citizens. And organized labor must do its part to see that these admissions do not operate to the detriment of native workers. It is apparent that some restriction of immigration must continue, for the influx is great enough under the quota plan. The old argument in favor of aliens from the northwestern European countries is too sweeping to be valid. It is to be hoped the national origins plan, if ratified by Congress, will give us a permanent immigration policy that will help solve many of our national and international economic problems.

**ON WAY TO SETTLEMENT.**

According to word from the East, it looks as if a jurisdictional dispute of about 12 years' standing between the International Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Men will soon be adjusted. The matter involves jurisdiction over about 20,000 men; most of those affected are members now of the street car men, but the machinists claim they belong to them. The matter was before the American Federation of Labor convention and was referred to the executive council without evolving much discussion. It was provided that representatives of the two unions meet and try to adjust the matter.

A meeting was held at American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington last week, over which President Green presided. The machinists were represented by President A. O. Wharton and Vice-Presidents H. F. Nickerson and Robert Fechner; the street car men had General Organizer L. D. Bland and P. J. Shea to look after their interests. It was agreed that both parties desired to have the controversy settled, and it was decided to go to points affected and hold hearings with the men affected and investigate; Nickerson and Fechner and Bland and Shea were named as a committee to do the work.

**WORK OF SHARPERS.**

By William A. Nickson.

A determined effort is now being launched by a certain class to blast a way to control of the Federal government. The blare of the brass band, with the numerous army of paid boosters, will use all of their familiar arts and sophistries to befog the mind of the intelligent citizen. Their weapons are well known. They are: Appeals to racial and religious prejudices; stirring up of class hatred; injecting a false superiority under what they choose to call nationalism. These garbage-can methods do not appeal to the growing intelligent majority. Every reasonable citizen knows that grave issues must be settled—and right soon—if America shall continue to be the home of democracy.

The immortal Abraham Lincoln used some expressive words regarding fooling the American people. With the passing of time, experience, though painful, is teaching us that reason is more powerful than prejudice. We must realize that issues which are vital to the country cannot be settled by merely waving the flag and rattling sabers. In brief, the conflict is the American plan (the so-called "open shop") versus the American standard of living. Deflation in industry is inimical to continued prosperity. Assaults on labor organizations, with their accompanying brood of evils, will have a disastrous effect. Dictatorship will never triumph in the United States if we support and reaffirm the Constitution. Labor, the coming year, will have the opportunity to speak with no uncertain words at the ballot box. After that, should they fail to do their duty, they will be told that the solution of their problem is economic, and the interpretations will be made by those friendly to the "open shoppers."

**COURT SUSTAINS EVICTIONS.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Again the courts have added to the suffering of the heroic miners on strike in the big Pittsburgh district.

The Superior Court, deciding on an appeal in the eviction cases, has just upheld the lower court in ordering the striking mine workers out of company owned homes occupied by the miners on leases. The decision affects 1253 families, or a total number of 6500 persons.

The Superior Court ruling sustains the decision of the lower courts and requires our people to vacate company houses in ten days.

The injunction of Federal Judge Schoonmaker prevents the United Mine Workers or any surety company from giving appeal bonds to validate an appeal from the decision of the Superior Court to the State Supreme Court. In the meantime the Mine Workers' attorneys are endeavoring to secure an extension of time sufficiently long to enable our organization to provide shelter for our people before evictions take place.

The miners are advised that one of the mining companies, namely the Inland Collieries Company, a subsidiary of the Inland Steel of Chicago, has refused to grant an extension of time.

In the meantime the wives and mothers of Indianola, that being the name of the village, have addressed a message to Governor Fisher, requesting him to exercise the influence of his high office in an effort to prevent summary evictions; also a message from the business men of Kensington, a city with a population of 40,000 people contiguous to Indianola, has been addressed to the Governor, requesting intervention to prevent immediate evictions.

As yet miners' officials have not heard from the other mining companies.

Molly (weary of sermon, in very audible whisper)—Mummy, if the church caught fire, would he stop then?—Punch.



149 Powell Street, San Francisco  
Oakland Los Angeles  
Studios in All Principal Cities in California



Sutter &amp; Pierce Sts. - San Francisco

BEST SPOT  
BIGGEST IN  
BRIGHTEST THE WEST

Social Dancing Every Night

Men's—CLOTHING—Women's

Cherry's Courteous Credit

Makes it possible for you to take advantage of  
Cash Prices on Credit

19 Years in S. F.

20th and  
MISSION2400  
CHERRY'S MISSION

BUY NOW—WEAR NOW—PAY LATER

**NIGHT  
Banking  
Service**

Whendayisdone—the  
Brotherhood National  
Bank is in full swing!

Whether it is to trans-  
act business or to con-  
sult us about some  
financial or investment  
problem facing you, we  
welcome you. It is your  
bank from nine in the  
morning until nine at  
night—use it!

Safe deposit vaults open  
until midnight.

Labor's Own Bank

**BROTHERHOOD  
NATIONAL BANK**

O'Farrell at Market  
SAN FRANCISCO

Member Federal Reserve System



**INTELLIGENCE AND DEMOCRACY.**

"Unto him that hath shall be given," say the psychologists. Professor Rice of the University of California has been conducting tests on the traditional "slow but sure" type of pupil and finds there is no such thing. The quickest were also the most exact, and if you slowed the pace it helped the naturally slow no more than the swift. Whatever quality of work an individual could not do quickly he could not do at all.

Similarly, Professor Terman of Stanford, seeking the 1000 brightest minds in certain California schools, found that the most intelligent pupil in a class, when ascertained by test, was much more likely to be also the youngest than the one with the highest marks. The one who could go fastest was the one who could go best.

The scientists are quite ruthless about this. They say that men are created very unequal and that nothing can be done about it. Whatever intelligence you start with is all you are ever going to get, and most people start with very little. They can be trained to do better the work for which they are fitted, but they cannot be fitted for success in anything requiring qualifications with which they were not born. All the important thinking, all the planning, leadership and management, all the discovery and initiative by which the world moves forward must be done, they say, by the few who are born to it. The human race cannot be made a democracy, they are convinced, but it should organize its aristocracy so as to confer its responsibilities on the able, instead of on the lucky or the privileged.

We shall have to wait for the future to determine whether this rigid fatalism of view is really justified. Then our successors will decide what, if any, changes must be made in human institutions to fit it. For the present, the popular tendency is to resist and resent it, rather than to test and investigate. Charge a public man with moral wrong or dishonesty and he must defend himself or be universally condemned. Charge him with ignorance or stupidity and he rather loftily calls for the support of the majority, who have been accused of the same thing. Distinctions of character are not regarded as undemocratic. We think it is right to trust one man and to distrust another. Can we adjust democratic sentiment to making similar distinctions of intellect and knowledge?

Economically, we are becoming democratic in a surprising way. Men may or may not be "worth" more wages—a man tending an automatic machine is certainly "worth" less than the man who did the same work by hand—but we have found it profitable to pay them more. Secretary Davis, in his recent report, has pointed out that the present prosperity of American business is largely due to high wages. Improved machinery and organization can increase and cheapen production at either high or low wages, but only high wages can create markets for the product. And our main business problem now is, not in producing goods, but in finding customers. So, measured by profits, high wages pay. That is the nearest to economic democracy any country has ever come in practical working.

**UP-TO-DATE RETALIATION.**

Gentlemen having wives who make a practice of cutting corns, sharpening lead pencils and clipping recipes from magazines with favorite razors, will find a quick and sure cure in the following:

When next requested to shave wife's neck, see to it that the razor most imposed upon is used. No more conclusive proof can be furnished a loving wife, than this.

**RELIABLE INFORMATION REQUIRED.**

By John P. Frey

Secretary-Treasurer Metal Trades Department,  
American Federation of Labor.

The educator, the manufacturer, the business man and the investor must have reliable information if they are to be successful. This holds equally true for the trade union movement. Trade unionists must have facts instead of hearsay when considering matters of policy.

Aside from the right to organize and function, no question is of more importance than that of wages and what wages will buy. Yet when it comes to adequate knowledge concerning the outstanding facts which should affect the rate of wage, there is but little reliable, statistical knowledge. This is not the fault of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. The responsibility lies with Congress which, session after session, has failed to give this important bureau the necessary funds to carry out the work which it was created to perform. In view of the niggardly attitude of Congress toward the Department of Labor and the funds available by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in this department, the work which this statistical bureau has done is a living illustration of what some men can do under adverse circumstances.

**Living Cost Figures Not Enough.**

For many years trade unionists have depended upon the cost of living statistics supplied by this bureau when negotiating wage scales. These statistics were all that were available which was reliable, but cost of living statistics however complete they may be are wholly insufficient of themselves, for there are some other most material conditions which must be taken into consideration in addition to the cost of living.

Cost of living statistics merely indicate the change in prices of those articles considered necessities of life. They tell but one part of the story. The changes taking place in the capacity of the workers who buy these necessities is quite another item. Economists call this the real wage.

If we have the real wage, the actual purchasing power of the dollar, and then have statistics showing the changes in the cost of living, we are able to learn whether our wages are actually going upward or downward.

**Data on Three Subjects Needed.**

The cost of living can be likened to one side of a triangle and the real wage the other. A triangle must have a base over which measurements can be made and in this question of wages the base of the triangle is man's capacity to produce. So we require statistics showing changes in the cost of living, changes in the real wage and changes in man's power to produce.

A simple illustration will make this clear. If the index number for the cost of living stood at 100 ten years ago and at 100 today and the index for the real wage was also 100 for both periods, then apparently it would appear that wages were exactly where they were ten years ago; that the workers were neither worse nor better off. If, however, the statistics of man's power to produce were at 100 ten years ago but were 150 today then it would be quite evident that the workers were not being paid wages in proportion to the additional wealth which they were creating.

What the economic effects arising out of this would mean would be matter for consideration at some future time.

**Bureau Not Adequately Financed.**

What is important now is that it should be generally known that the Secretary of Labor and the Bureau of Labor Statistics are unable to gather facts so that we may know in an adequate manner what changes are taking place in the three important items to be considered when discussing the question of wages.

It is just as necessary that the manufacturer,

the business man and the workmen should know what the facts are concerning wages as it is for business men to know what the facts are concerning home industry and the foreign market.

There are many important legislative matters coming before congress in which the trade union movement must interest itself. One of these must be the setting aside of sufficient sums so that the Bureau of Labor Statistics can secure and publish all of the statistics which are essential to the intelligent discussion of the wage question.

**END OF POVERTY POSSIBLE.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Declaring that modern industrial machinery, through its amazing productivity, opens the road to ending all poverty, Dean Dexter S. Kimball, Cornell University, representing the Management Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, gave labor's wage theory tremendous support and hurled a bombshell into the camp of the union-hating wage cutters.

Advocating sound and able management and declaring that the enormous industrial productivity of America, with lessening unemployment, pointed the direction to final elimination of poverty, Dean Kimball's report said:

"For the first time since the world began we are in touch with the abolition of poverty through the tremendous output of our products.

"Regardless of what other factors may have contributed to the stabilization of this prosperity, a large amount of credit was unquestionably due to the rank and file of American management, for competition has been increasingly keen and the margin of profit consequently declining.

"Today we have silk competing with rayon, leather with artificial leather, copper with aluminum, etc., and, furthermore, manufacturers are taking over distributing functions, thereby competing with jobbers, and some retail stores are doing manufacturing.

"The equilibrium between supply and demand can therefore be maintained under conditions of an increasing production if all savings are invested in permanent capital goods.

"Since primary forces are increasing the purchasing power of the masses, the maintenance of this fundamental situation is more important than to overpersuade in the matter of buying. If unemployment can be kept down and wages kept up, there will be a constancy of ever-increasing purchase power."

**new** A WASHPROOF OVERALL  
**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
UNION MADE  
**RED-BUTTON**  
47.1% stronger - 41.8% finer than Denim  
**WON'T SHRINK!**

**For Sale by**

Abramson & Lerer.....	168 Third St.
Arata & Lagomarsino.....	3366 Mission St.
M. S. Bacigalupi.....	485 Broadway
R. H. Bohr.....	2054 Mission St.
Brazil & Eugenio.....	40 Jackson St.
S. Chimera.....	416 Courtland Ave.
W. T. Gardner Co.....	1405 Fillmore St.
A. Esmlol.....	Stockton at Broadway
F. G. Johnson Clothing Co.....	2554 Mission St.
J. H. Millett.....	122 Sixth St.
S. Moral.....	2321 Market St.
O'Neill & Lally.....	32 Sixth St.
Peterson Bros.....	628 20th St.
Stahl's Toggery.....	2779 Mission St.
Summerfield & Haines.....	997 Market St.
Wm Weinstein.....	1037 Market St.
H. Warshawski.....	6340 Mission St.
H. Lowy.....	2447 24th St.



**WOODROW WILSON WINNERS.**

Winners of \$57,000 in awards in the Woodrow Wilson Prize Essay Contest will be announced at the annual dinner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation to be held at the Hotel Astor in New York City on Mr. Wilson's birthday, Wednesday, December 28th. At that time two young people—a man and a woman whose names are still undetermined—will walk to the speaker's table and each receive a check for \$25,000, in recognition of the merit of their articles on "What Woodrow Wilson Means to Me." The presentation of these, perhaps the largest literary prizes in recent years, will follow an address on "The Scholar in Action," by the Hon. Newton D. Baker, of Cleveland, who was Secretary of War in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet.

In addition to the two capital prizes, Prof. George McLean Harper, chairman of the jury of award for the essay contest, will announce the winners of two second prizes of \$1000 each, one to a man and one to a woman; forty third prizes of \$100 each, 20 for men and 20 for women; and 55 honorable mentions carrying with them \$20 each and divided equally between men and women.

The New York dinner at which the essay awards will be announced and which will be presided over by the Hon. Norman H. Davis, president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, is one of 200 dinners and meetings which will be held throughout the United States on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's birthday, the largest of which will be in San Francisco, St. Louis, Omaha and Washington, D. C., under the auspices of local committees.

Radio Station WJZ has made arrangements for a nation-wide hook-up to carry Mr. Baker's address and the announcement of the prize winners to the furthest points of the country.

More than 10,000 ambitious writers will listen in that night for the announcement of the essay contest awards, that being the number who submitted articles in the contest which closed on October 1st. Since then a large staff of editors has been busy reading the manuscripts. The most meritorious articles have now been forwarded for final reading and choice to the special jury of award for the contest, which will reach a decision some time in the week of December 12th. The capital prize winners will then be privately notified and will be brought to New York in time for the Hotel Astor dinner.

On the jury of award for the essay contest are the following:

Professor Harper, who is Woodrow Wilson Memorial Professor of Literature at Princeton, chairman; Ray Stannard Baker, Amherst, Mass.; Hon. John W. Davis, New York; Walter Lippmann of the New York World; Miss Marion Park, Bryn Mawr College; Miss Ellen Pendleton, Wellesley College; and William Allen White, Emporia, Kan.

The purpose of the awards was to bring to the young people of the United States a closer knowledge of the ideals and principles of Woodrow Wilson. The rules of the contest specified that each article should seek to appraise the ideals, standards and principles of Mr. Wilson, according to the personal standpoint of the writer.

**WE LIVE IN A DEMOCRACY.**

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States is being censured because it calls for tax reductions in excess of those favored by public officials. One financial newspaper says there is no provision in the Constitution for any voluntary organization "to lay down the law" to government officials. This is true, but it is likewise true that there is no provision in the Constitution which debars a voluntary organization or other group of citizens from presenting their views to these officials.

**AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.**

Attacks on use of money in campaigns of Senators-elect Frank L. Smith of Illinois and William S. Vare of Pennsylvania featured opening session of Seventieth Congress, which began December 5th; Senate, on December 7th, by vote of 50 to 32, refused to seat Senator-elect Smith and sent his case to the Reed committee on campaign funds for further investigation.

Conference of labor executives, attorneys and economic experts held in Washington December 7th made plans for fight against plea of New York City traction interests for sweeping injunction prohibiting organization of subway and elevated workers.

William B. Prenter, 72, for more than 48 years an officer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and for a number of years head of the organization, died December 7th at this home in Cleveland, Ohio.

President Coolidge, in speech to Republican National Committee December 6th, said his decision not to run for President stands; Charles E. Hughes declared next day that he was not a candidate in any sense.

Trial of suit for \$5,500,000 brought by Federal Government was begun in Boston December 5th against 18 defendants, including prominent Boston bankers, all of whom are alleged to have conspired in the sale, reorganization and management of the Bosch Magneto Company, seized by the government in 1918 as alien enemy property.

Cyrus McArthur, 95, sole survivor of the oil crew which is said to have drilled the first oil well in the world near Titusville, Pa., died December 5th at Warren, Pa.

Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, at a hearing in Washington December 5th, admitted shadowing and investigating of jurors in Sinclair-Fall oil conspiracy trial, but denied that his acts were illegal.

Municipalities have right to sell gasoline in a public market, the Supreme Court decided on December 5th, holding that such selling does not constitute a violation of the "due process of law" requirement of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Asserting that it is unfair for the courts to become "the allies of employers in a partisan struggle," President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, in the American Federationist for December, attacked employers who have resorted to injunctions.

New schedule of freight rates from Chicago to points south of the Ohio River which were announced December 1st by the Interstate Commerce Commission remove 40 per cent discrimination heretofore enjoyed by Eastern manufacturers and shippers.

In his annual report for 1927, Secretary of Labor Davis urged modification of the anti-trust laws to help industry.

Great industrial production will in time solve problem of poverty, Dean Kimball of Cornell

University predicted in a report to American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

El Paso Central Labor Union has adopted resolutions favoring the Box bill to restrict immigration from Mexico into the United States.

Church organizations, headed by the Anti-Saloon League, and including about 20 church groups more or less active politically, have adopted resolutions in Washington to declare war on all wet candidates.

Strike of waterside workers begun December 1st in Australian ports threatens to deprive thousands of workers in many trades of employment.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in his report for 1927 declared that the rate of real wages in the United States during the year "remained higher than anywhere else in the world or than at any other time in world history."

According to a report by the U. S. Children's Bureau, 18 countries have ratified the draft convention adopted by the International Labor Office and submitted to the member nations of the League of Nations, which places the minimum age for entrance into industry at 14 years, and 20 countries have ratified that prohibiting night work of minors under 18 in industry, with certain exceptions for those over 16.

British Parliamentary Labor Party on December 6th re-elected Ramsay MacDonald as leader and J. R. Clynes as deputy leader.

**SOME CALL 'EM MOTHS.**

Teacher—Name two things that live in winter clothes during the summer, and in summer clothes during the winter.

Sammy—Moths, and big girls.

**"GOOD CLOTHES ON CREDIT"**

**Columbia**  
**OUTFITTING CO.**  
MISSION STREET  
at Twenty-second

**REDLICK-NEWMAN CO.**  
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS  
Southeast Corner - 17th and Mission Sts.

**COMPLETE HOME  
FURNISHERS  
ON CREDIT  
HEADQUARTERS FOR  
OCCIDENTAL  
STOVES AND RANGES**

**Buy Union Stamped Shoes**

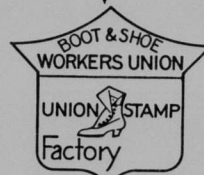
We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

**Boot & Shoe Workers' Union**

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor  
246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

COLLIS LOVELY  
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE  
General Secretary-Treasurer





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



Single Subscriptions.....\$1.50 a year  
To unions subscribing for their  
entire membership, \$1.00 a year for  
each subscription.

Single Copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to  
unions' mail lists must come through  
the secretary of each organization.  
Members are notified that this is  
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,  
California, as second-class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1927.

One ship drives east and another west with the  
self-same winds that blow,

'Tis the set of the sail and not the gale which de-  
termines the way we go.

Life the winds of the sea are the ways of fate, as  
we voyage along through life;

'Tis the will of the soul that decides the goal and  
not the calm or the strife.

—Selected.

Day follows day and W. J. Burns is still at lib-  
erty. He is neither indicted by the Grand Jury for  
jury tampering nor as yet punished for contempt  
of court. The feeling is growing that Mr. Burns  
has too much on too many important politicians  
and captains of industry to get in serious trouble.  
Now if he had been a poor miner in Western  
Pennsylvania who had violated Judge Schoon-  
maker's injunction, let us say by going to the  
Magyar Church with some of the scab miners,  
Burns would have been punished for contempt of  
court long ago. But all he is charged with doing  
is tampering with the jury for the sake of one of  
the richest Americans. In this country of equal  
protection of the laws a millionaire can't be guilty  
of a crime but at most only of a misdemeanor.  
And his servants share some of his immunity.

The big scramble in the world is always for  
wealth, because its possession can bring many  
comforts to those who have succeeded in their ef-  
forts to garner it, but, after all, there are things  
worth more as instruments of happiness than  
wealth or material possessions; among them loyal  
friendships. No matter how much of this world's  
goods a man may have, if he is without true, loyal  
friends he is poor, indeed, and happiness is not  
possible for him. Nearly everybody knows this to  
be a fact, yet millions of humans are willing to  
lose friends and make enemies for themselves in  
the scramble to get the money. Why this is true  
is not entirely plain, but that it is true there is  
little room for doubt. Of course, each individual  
figures that while friends may leave others he is  
going to be the lucky one to escape that fate, and  
this faint hope urges him on in his selfish course.  
There is little to be gained by preaching about it,  
but it can do no harm to call attention to the facts  
of the situation.

## Young Trade Unionists

Recently an old-timer in the labor movement dropped in on us, and during the  
discussion which took place he expressed wonder as to why it was that "Ninety per  
cent of the young element that takes any part at all in union affairs are inclined  
to be radical and urge hasty action on the part of the union in every controversy."  
It was our contention that there was nothing strange about it at all because youth  
usually resents advice and profits almost wholly by experience. The average youth  
is radical because he does not know anything about the pitfalls into which unions  
have fallen in the past and he usually feels that the older members who attempt to  
advise him and to tell him about the dangers of the policies he advocates are merely  
old fogies afraid of their own shadows. Another reason is that the youth is usually  
footloose and free and the loss of a job is a matter of little concern to him. He does  
not place a very high value upon his job and is, as a consequence of this feeling,  
careless as to whether he holds it or loses it. He can, therefore, afford to be radical  
and daring and reckless in his conduct and it is hard for him to see things from the  
standpoint of the man who has responsibilities and who must be careful and exer-  
cise the best judgment of which he is capable in order to protect those dependent  
upon him from unnecessary injury and suffering.

Recently Thomas A. Edison was asked what advice he had to give to youth,  
and he replied: "Youth does not take advice." Those who have had long experience  
in the unions and in the industrial world will almost unanimously agree with  
Edison because it does seem that only time and experience and responsibility will  
tame the wild youth. Those, however, who have been in the labor movement a long  
time can point back over the years to men who are now sane and sensible and con-  
servative who were, in their early days, very radical and restless and impatient with  
the slow, conservative actions of their organizations. The very best way of taming  
a radical and reckless trade unionist is to place him in a position where he will be  
rigidly held responsible for the results of the policies he advocates and puts into  
effect. Responsibility and experience will in this way cause him to pause and look  
ahead and attempt to anticipate the events that are likely to come in the wake of the  
plans he inaugurates, when all the advice those who have had experience would be  
able to give would avail nothing. Experience is the best, and many times, the only  
effective teacher. Officers of unions, and fathers of grown sons, are oftentimes  
driven to distraction because their advice is held so cheaply by the youth in whose  
future they are so vitally interested, yet if they would but go over their own lives in  
retrospect they could find, in most instances, very similar conditions prevailed and  
it might serve to make them a little more optimistic as to the future.

Thirty or forty years ago there was a popular song which, if our memory serves  
us faithfully, ran something like this: "The mines of Australia are wealthy in gold  
without doubt, but there surely is gold on the farm, boy, if only you'll shovel it out."  
But that advice was not worth much in keeping the boy of that day on the farm.  
He invariably started out in pursuit of the gold, and not one in a million of them  
ever got the precious metal, but they had to try, had to get the experience for them-  
selves. Only a few years ago we read of the death of a very old man in Montana  
who had given up 160 acres of land in what is now part of the city of Chicago to go  
out West in search of gold, and all he got was the experience.

In this regard the wise words of Macaulay are not without merit:

"There is only one cure for evils which newly acquired freedom produces, and  
that cure is freedom. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and be-  
wilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage. But let them  
gaze on, and they will soon be able to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason,  
and the extreme violence of opinions subsides. The scattered elements of truth  
cease to contend and begin to coalesce. And at length a system of justice and order  
is reduced out of chaos."



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The time for making resolutions to do better in the future is rapidly approaching, and most of the good intentions of that time will go for naught, but why wait for the future to promise yourself that you will do something worth while for yourself and your fellow men? The things that count are the things you actually do, not the things you propose to do some time in the future. Then, why not start right now to demand the union label consistently on the things you purchase? It is a most potent instrument for progress and the longer it is put off the slower will be the gains of the organized workers. Now, not next year, is the acceptable time to start to do your real trade union duty by demanding its presence on every article you purchase.

If our San Francisco politicians would quit talking about building a bridge across the bay and devote their time to doing something practical, such as building a tunnel under the bay, they might get somewhere in time, but it seems they feel that the bridge proposition will furnish campaign bun-kum for a long time, because they know they will never get permission to build the bridge north of Hunters Point and that consent of the War Department to the tunnel might be forthcoming in a hurry, just as it came to New York in tunneling under the Hudson. It seems they do not want to do anything of a practical nature because they lack the intelligence and initiative to present new reasons to the people as to why they should be continued in office at each succeeding election, and the "bridge-the-bay" proposition is popular and does not require wear and tear upon their thinking apparatus.

Any time of the year is a sad time for the industrious man who is out of work, who has no job and is without any idea as to where to find one, but when Christmas is approaching and nearly everyone he meets is planning to make the family, the children or their friends happy by presenting some little token of remembrance to them, the jobless toiler finds it increasingly difficult to keep his spirits up and maintain an outward appearance of satisfaction with conditions. It is easy enough for those who have never occupied such a position to feel that it does not make much difference, but a little practical experience with adversity of this kind might be effective in putting a little of the milk of human kindness in the heart of the most hard-boiled amongst us, and even the employer who, in a fit of anger, throws a man out of his job without giving the matter the slightest bit of thought, might be induced to move more slowly and act less rashly if he were given just a little taste of his own medicine. We have in mind a man we met on the streets a few days ago who had been employed by one concern for nearly twenty years and who, in the heat of an argument with his employer over a mere, trifling matter had been dismissed from service without any warning whatever. He had always been an industrious and capable worker in his line, had a family to look after, and had never before found himself in such a position. Naturally he was more than ordinarily bitter against this particular employer, but his bitterness did not stop there. It included nearly all of society and our scheme of things, which made it possible for one man to inflict such injury upon thousands of his fellows. Whether this incident will have a lasting effect upon this individual we are, of course, unable to determine, but we hope not, because before he had the experience he was a happy and progressive citizen.

## WIT AT RANDOM

A collection attorney received an account accompanied by a request that he "move heaven and earth to get this scoundrel." He replied: "There would be no use in moving either locality in this instance. The debtor died last week."—Utica Gas and Electric News.

Martin Barnaby Madden, United States Congressman from Illinois, was born at Darlington, England, March 20, 1855. Prior to that year Madden was active in city and State Republican politics at Chicago.—Hilo (Hawaii) paper.

Father—Young man, I understand you have made advances to my daughter.

Young Man—Yes; I wasn't going to say anything about it, but since you have mentioned it, I wish you could get her to pay me back.—Outlook.

After the park police had rescued the small boy from Lake Merritt a dear old lady who had watched the proceedings asked: "Well, sonny, you're saved; but how did you come to fall in?" "I didn't come to fall in," the boy replied. "I came to see the ducks."

"Dear me!" said the good-looking female visitor to the superintendent of the insane asylum, "what a vicious look that woman has we just passed in the corridor! Is she dangerous!"

"Yes, at times."

"But why do you allow her such freedom?"

"Can't help it."

"But isn't she an inmate and under your control?"

"No, she's neither under my control nor an inmate. She's my wife."

## Back Seat Driver at Sea.

"For heaven's sake, be careful, Captain—you nearly ran over a whale that time. . . This ship has a queer throbbing motion. Are you sure our engine is hitting on all cylinders? . . . Look! There's another boat. Blow your whistle, Captain. . . Captain, I'm sure the water's much too shallow here. . . Don't go so fast. Fifteen knots an hour is enough speed for any reasonable person. . . I certainly hope you see that iceberg over there off the port bow. . . I'll bet you forgot to bring the foghorn. . . Oh! Be careful, Captain. Remember that fishing smack has the right of way. . . Why did you come this way, Captain? It's a much nicer trip across the Indian Ocean. . . My goodness, Captain, you'll be arrested for trying to make a left turn into the English Channel!"—Life.

An Oriental paper, having an English section, printed the following notice:

"The news of English we tell the latest. Writ in perfectly style and most earliest. Do a murder commit, we hear of it and tell it. Do a mighty chief die, we publish it and in border somber. Staff has each been colled and write like the Kipling and the Dickens. We circle every town and extortionate not for advertisements."—Christian Advocate.

A shoemaker had just opened a store. The first customer bought a pair of shoes for six dollars.

"I'm sorry," said the customer. "I haven't six dollars with me. I'll give you three dollars and bring the rest tomorrow."

The tradesman agreed and the man left with the shoes.

"Fool!" cried the shoemaker's wife. "He won't come back with the three dollars."

"Oh, yes he will," the shoemaker answered, "I gave him two left shoes."

## THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Cruel and inhuman punishment for a national heroine is not the public's idea of the way it should be done. But Ruth Elder hates her role, however much she may enjoy the munificent salary that goes with it. Presuming that her appearance in every city is under the same conditions, the girl is a prisoner while her stage contract continues. She cannot sing, nor can she dance. She can only be seen and say a few words. She has only her lovely personality to offer for her big salary. So only the cash customers may behold her dazzling smile. This young lady who nearly went to the bottom in mid-Atlantic is whisked from the stage to a curtained automobile. She is whisked to the rear entrance of her hotel. She uses the service elevator. She keeps out of sight of people except when she is on the stage where she is paid to appear. She cannot accept invitations, nor can she meet or be greeted by anyone. She is a recluse. And she weeps about her solitary confinement. The price of glory leads her to tears for the present. It is an interesting bit about a popular girl and her exploitation.

\* \* \*

Col. Forbes, who has just come from prison, where he went after he was tried for defrauding the government while head of the Veteran's Bureau, says he will have some things to say about others who were in the ring during the Harding administration. But as interesting as any of these threats is his assertion that he will seek to finance an expedition for himself and Dr. Frederick A. Cook to the South Pole. Forbes believes in Cook. Lots of other believe Cook found the North Pole and lots of people believe the fame of Peary was cinched by the navy organization. We still live in a day when to say a word for Cook may lead to sarcasm from the onlookers, but if Cook can vindicate himself it will bring real cheer to a great many persons. Cook went to a Federal prison more because of his associates than because of his own conduct, which probably was more careless than criminal. He says time alone, with its own peculiar revelations, will clear him of "faking" the North Pole story. If he can hasten the doings of time, no fair-minded person will begrudge him the honor.

\* \* \*

Banks and bankers are painting magnificent pictures of national prosperity. To a considerable extent the pictures are true enough, though a noted professor takes a wicked and damaging wallop at them. Prosperity is not impartial. Prosperity is withheld from a great many. But, however prosperity may be distributed, there are few if any who are in more acute distress than the striking miners. Almost a week of rain turned the barracks grounds and camps into seas of mud. Then came cold, freezing the mud. Men, women and children are going with bare feet under those conditions. The bare feet are a measure of the distress and misery. Here are brave people, suffering gamely for a cause—a great, human cause. Who can be callous enough to turn a deaf ear to the plea that is made for them? There ought to be no one-way pockets until the miners win their fight.

## OLD-TIME UNIONIST DIES.

Michael O'Sullivan, former president of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, died in Pittsburgh after a long illness. He served as president from 1905 to 1913, and occupied other positions of trust in that union. He was 64 years of age.



**THIS WEEK'S TIDBITS**

By Betty Barclay

**ORANGE JUNKET WITH MACAROONS.**

- 1 package orange junket
- 1 pint milk
- Maraschino cherries
- Macaroons
- Nuts

Place two whole, or crumbled, macaroons in each dessert glass and sprinkle over them a few English walnuts or pecans, cut into pieces. Dissolve the junket powder in the slightly warmed milk and pour over the nuts. Let set in warm room until firm. Chill. Top with the cherries.

**BOSTON CREAM PIE WITH ORANGE FILLING.**

- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup butter
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup milk
- 2 cups flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt

Cream butter and sugar; add eggs and beat until light and fluffy. Add milk and fold in flour sifted with baking powder and salt. Bake in deep cake pan in a moderate oven (375 degrees) 35 minutes. When ready to serve cut in halves crosswise and fill with a filling made as follows:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon grated orange rind
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup orange juice
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- Yolks of 2 eggs
- 1 teaspoon butter

Mix sugar, flour and grated rind. Add orange and lemon juice and beaten egg yolks. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly, until thick. Add butter, stirring until it is melted, and cool.

**CRANBERRY MOLD.**

- 1 package lemon-flavored gelatine
- $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups boiling water
- Juice of  $\frac{1}{2}$  lemon
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup celery, finely cut
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup pineapple, shredded
- 1 cup thick cranberry sauce, sweetened

Dissolve the lemon-flavored gelatin in boiling water. As it begins to thicken, add lemon juice, celery, pineapple and cranberry sauce. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Serve on crisp lettuce with mayonnaise or cooked salad dressing. This amount serves six.

**MEAT A LA MARINE.**

Use freshly cooked or left-over veal, lamb or chicken. Mix with an equal amount of medium cream sauce (1 cup milk, 2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour). On a deep platter make a border of mashed potato or boiled rice. Garnish the rice or potato border with butter, paprika and parsley, and pour the creamed meat inside.

**NEW YEAR'S WHIP**

- Whites of 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{3}$  cup sugar
- Sprinkling salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup orange juice

Beat whites of eggs until frothy, add sugar and salt and continue beating until stiff. Fold in orange juice. Serve with custard sauce made as follows:

- Yolks of 2 eggs
- $\frac{1}{4}$  cup sugar
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tablespoon orange juice
- Sprinkling salt

Beat egg-yolks thoroughly with sugar, add milk

and cook over hot water until smooth. Cool and add orange juice and salt.

**FRIED CHEESE TOAST.**

Put two thin slices of bread together with cheese. Beat 2 eggs, add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of milk and  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of salt, dip the cheese sandwich in this mixture. Brown in butter on both sides. Serve with currant jelly.

**THE WORLD'S CHILDREN.**

A citizen of New Jersey has recently endowed for \$1,000,000 a new home and hospital for crippled children to be built in Shrewsbury Township as a memorial to his son and to be known as the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Institution. It is to educate the children as well as to improve their physical condition. A self-sustaining farm will be operated in connection with it.

Illinois has this year passed a law which provides for 50 per cent extra compensation for minors under 16 injured while illegally employed. The State Department of Labor has recently added as follows to the list of forbidden employments: Work on or near power-driven machinery, on scaffolding or in buildings under construction, with certain specified exceptions; work in garages, filling stations and automobile repair shops; cranking automobiles or motor trucks; handling gasoline; and work in tunnels, in places where there are noxious gases, and with dyes.

Eighteen countries have ratified the draft convention adopted by the International Labor Office and submitted to the member nations of the League of Nations, which places the minimum age for entrance into industry at 14 years, and 20 countries have ratified that prohibiting night work of minors under 18 in industry, with certain exceptions for those over 16.

Of 1056 children 18 years of age or under, who in 1926 were "after-care" cases of special schools for mental defectives in London, 801 were found to be gainfully employed, 128 were employable though temporarily out of work, and only 88 were unemployable, according to the annual report of the London County Council for 1926. The After-Care Association for blind, deaf and crippled children reported that during a recent year 1248 of 1580 former inmates of institutions for these classes of children were known to be gainfully employed, 123 were found unemployable, and the remainder were continuing training or were not yet placed.

A federal law enacted in Germany in 1924 brought co-ordination and co-operation into the working of the laws for the relief of needy persons. It created state and district welfare boards with power to deal with all cases requiring relief. Another act, passed in 1922, is in a similar way gradually building up a great national organization for child welfare, which is receiving widespread popular support.

Of 92 German cities having populations of more than 50,000, a total of 50 are maintaining dental clinics for school children, while in the other cities free examinations and treatment are provided at university clinics, by private dentists employed by the municipality, or through sickness insurance funds. In at least 28 cities the service is extended to the compulsory continuation schools. The municipalities meet almost the entire cost of the service, though some collect a small fee from the patients.

**A CATCHY PROBLEM.**

How many times do you see the letter "f" in the following sentence?

"The federal reserve fuses are the result of scientific study combined with the experience of years."

What? Only three—or only four? Try again.

**WHY ANCIENT ATHENS TRIUMPHED.**  
Challenge by Thucydides, Athenian Statesman, to Spartan Foes.

You have never considered, O Lacedaemonians, what manner of man are these Athenians with whom you will have to fight, and how utterly unlike yourselves. They are revolutionary, equally quick in the conception and in the execution of every new plan; while you are conservative—careful to keep only what you have, originating nothing, and not acting even when action is most necessary.

They are bold beyond their strength; they run risks which prudence would condemn; and in the midst of misfortune they are full of hope. Whereas it is your nature, though strong, to act feebly; when your plans are most prudent, to distrust them; and when calamities come upon you, to think that you will never be delivered from them.

They are impetuous and you are dilatory; they are always abroad, and you are always at home. For they hope to gain something by leaving their homes; but you are afraid that any new enterprise may imperil what you already have. When conquerors, they pursue their victory to the utmost; when defeated, they fall back the least. Their bodies they devote to the country, as though they belonged to other men; their true self is their mind, which is most truly their own when employed in her service.

When they do not carry out an intention which they have formed, they seem to have sustained a personal bereavement; when an enterprise succeeds they have gained a mere installment of what is to come; but if they fail they at once conceive new hopes and so fill up the void. With them alone to hope is to have, for they lose not a moment in the execution of an idea. This is the lifelong task, full of danger and toil which they are always imposing upon themselves. None enjoy their good things less, because they are always seeking for more. To do their duty is their only holiday, and they deem the quiet of inaction to be as disagreeable as the most tiresome business.

If a man should say of them, in a word, that they were born neither to have peace themselves nor to allow peace to other men, he would simply speak the truth.

**WHERE YOUR \$ BUYS MORE**

2415 MISSION—Near 20th  
Lowest prices and biggest values in  
Dry Goods, Furnishings, Groceries,  
Shoes and Tobacco

Every sale backed by our  
**IRON CLAD MONEY BACK  
GUARANTEE**

**Union House      Union Clerks**  
**Demand the Label**

**We have every item of Men's Apparel  
from Sox to Suits with the United  
Garment Workers' Label**

**Johnson's**

**2554 MISSION STREET**  
Next to New Mission Theatre



**LABOR QUERIES.**

**Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.**

Q.—What unions are represented on the International Allied Printing Trades Association?

A.—The International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union and the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Q.—Of what union is Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor a member?

A.—He is a member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16.

Q.—Does the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners favor government ownership?

A.—The union's constitution contains a clause favoring government ownership of public utilities and transportation facilities.

Q.—Are there any labor organizations in the Philippine Islands?

A.—There are 114 labor organizations in the Islands, 51 of which are in Manila and the remainder scattered throughout the provinces.

Q.—When did the American Federation of Labor first declare for arbitration of disputes between nations?

A.—At the convention of 1887 when, following an address by a member of the British Parliament urging the American Federation of Labor to use its influence with Congress to have framed an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, a declaration for international arbitration was adopted.

**HOURS OF WORK FOR WOMEN.**

A battle lasting fourteen years culminated in New York at the last legislative session in amending the hour law for women, providing a shorter working day and week beginning with January 1, 1928, according to the annual report of Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, which has just been issued. The Legislature of Arizona also changed the hour law of that state.

In New York the amended law sets a limit of an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for factories and mercantile establishments, or 49½ hours per week if not more than 9 hours are worked on five days and 4½ hours on the sixth. An additional 78 hours in any one calendar year is permitted for emergency overtime.

In Arizona the 8-hour day continues, but the week has been shortened to 48 hours and 6 days. The amended law is all-inclusive, covering all industries and occupations except those ordinarily exempted.

North Dakota's hour law has been re-enacted and slightly amended. In Minnesota, since the law of 1923 was declared by the attorney general to have been unconstitutionally enacted, the old law of 1913 is again in force. This law the legislature of 1927 has amended to provide exemption for canning factories for 75 days each year, instead of the previous exemption of six weeks.

Unsuccessful attempts have been made in other states to revise existing laws or secure the passage of new ones. Again in Massachusetts an attempt to change the 48-hour law to allow 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week in cotton mills during the rush season met with defeat.

**CANADIAN QUOTA ARRANGED.**

(By International Labor News Service.)

Announcing adjustment of the Canadian border crossing problem, of vital interest to border cities and other cities as well, raised by the order to bar non-Canadian-born residents of Canada from commuting to work in the United States after December 1st, a Department of Labor announcement says:

The Departments of State and Labor, which have had under consideration the situation created on the Canadian border by the Department of Labor General Order No. 86, affecting foreign-born aliens residing in Canada and crossing the border daily for the purpose of engaging in employment in the United States, find that during the six months' period ending November 30th, which was allowed for making adjustments in individual cases, so many adjustments have been made that the problem as a whole has largely disappeared.

Much of the difficulty, in connection with this limited group of British and other foreign-born commuters who desire to continue the border-crossing privilege and who have registered their applications for visas at an American consulate, seems to have been due to the fact that many of the alien commuters have failed to comply with American law and apply for immigration visas under a misapprehension that more border crossing permits would answer their purposes.

It has now been arranged to give these aliens, who have applied to the consulates on the border for immigration visas, priority status as of the date of the granting of their border crossing permits. It is believed that this will enable these aliens to satisfy the requirements of the American immigration laws as rapidly as the individuals can be examined by the immigration authorities on the American side of the border.

The Department understands that the situation is now satisfactory to the Canadian government and the requirements of the immigration law will be met.

**FARMERS SUBJECT TO TRICKERY.**

One section of McNary-Haugen farm bill advocates oppose compromise on the ground that abandonment of the equalization feature will offer but temporary relief, and that the question will have to be fought over again.

These members of Congress and their constituents are in favor of openly acknowledging defeat, rather than accept fake relief that will permit office seekers to go into the next campaign with claims of "What I did for the farmers."

Under the equalization plan the tariff would be used to raise wheat prices. Liverpool now sets the world price for wheat. Under the McNary-Haugen bill the 42 cent tariff on wheat would be added to the Liverpool price for wheat sold in this country, less 7 or 8 cents a bushel that would be deducted from each bushel and would be added to the price farmers receive for their wheat in the world markets.

The equalization plan can best be understood by assuming that the total annual wheat output of American farmers is 100 bushels, of which 10 bushels are exported. If the Liverpool price is \$1 a bushel, the American tariff of 42 cents a bushel would be added to the 90 bushels used for domestic purposes. Out of this 42 cents would be deducted a sufficient amount to equalize the price of the 10 bushels imported and to also pay costs for operating the plan. Wheat elevators and co-operative selling agencies would deduct the 8 cents per bushel and turn this amount over to the proper agency that would also keep a record of the wheat importations.

Compromises, known as the debenture plan, and a proposed government corporation with a capital of \$300,000,000 to buy surplus wheat, are also

suggested. The latter plan is favored, it is said, by the administration.

The debenture plan provides that the government shall issue certificates in an amount equal to the difference between the domestic and the world price of wheat. These certificates, or debentures, would be sold to business men, who would turn them into the United States Treasury in payment on the tariff for goods imported.

**OUT-OF-WORKS INCREASE.**

Ford's new car has doubled the number of unemployed in Detroit, according to the Detroit Labor News.

OTTO RASTORFER P. J. BARCHI GUS CORVI  
The Only Union Store in the Mission  
**UNION FLORIST**  
Funeral Work and Decorations a Specialty  
3017 SIXTEENTH STREET, near Mission St.  
Telephone Market 3285

**Herman's Hats**  
Union Made  
2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th St.

N. H. HOWARD Phone MARKET 3697  
**Sterling Auto Top Co.**  
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING  
AND TRIMMING  
633-635-637 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE

Home of Generous Credit

**DRESS WELL**  
On Easy Terms

**HOME CLOTHING CO.**  
2500 MISSION STREET

Phone Market 170 UNION STORE  
**BROWN & KENNEDY**  
FLORAL ARTISTS  
Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices  
3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

**EVERYTHING**

FOR THE  
**HOME**

**EASY TERMS**

**Sterling**  
FURNITURE COMPANY  
**BUNSTER & SAXE**  
1049 MARKET STREET



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

### NOTICE.

The executive committee, the scale committee and arbitration board urgently request your presence at the meeting Sunday. Matters of vital importance to you demand your presence.

The December meeting of No. 21 takes place on Sunday, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance, as matters of great importance are to come before the meeting. The report of the arbitrators upon the conclusion of the newspaper arbitration, which was signed on December 13th and was made effective as of November 28th, will be rendered. Other matters of vital importance to the membership are to be presented, and every member of the local union should be in attendance, if possible.

Announcement was made on the 12th of the appointment of Will French to the chairmanship of the State Industrial Accident Commission by Governor Young. Mr. French needs no introduction to members of the Typographical Union or to organized labor at large. He formerly held the office from 1911 to 1924, and it is gratifying indeed that Governor Young has called into the State service a man of Mr. French's ability.

From the Los Angeles Citizen of December 9th the following item is taken: "John A. English, former organizer for Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, who is well known to printers throughout the country, was in the city several days this week. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Education and was selected by that body as a delegate to the convention of the American Vocational Association, which starts session in Los Angeles December 17th. He was calling on his old friends, and is to visit San Diego and San Francisco prior to the opening of the convention."

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Willis G. Comb will confer a favor by notifying the officials of the union. This gentleman, during the past month, passed a worthless check for a considerable sum upon the union, and it is understood that there are others who would like very much to get in touch with Mr. Comb.

#### News Notes from The News—By L. L. Heagney.

By the way, didn't a 100-kilowatt executive snare ten bucks in Bill Nye's miniature channel swim? And wasn't he advised to use it to "throw" an old-time party? Furthermore, is it not a fact that so far no itemized statement of its expenditure has been reported? Has this the jolly aspect of another Smith-Vare case?



At this alleged party was the intelligent electorate debauched? Did or did not Frank Burwell openly admit that if this social event were held, previous engagements would not prevent his appearance—if at no cost to himself? Whuzza meaning of it all—that his franchise is exercisable for a jug of "dew"? Is sickness so frequent and prescriptions so rare that Frank has forgotten strategies he practiced in local option days?

"Let's see your check." Albie Moore gave Pop Piersol's "Weakly" stipend the up and down. "By gum, lad," ejaculated the scholarly author of "Your Nose Knows Its Onions," "you did get retroactive pay," pointing to two zeros succeeding a period.

Convinced that Red Balthasar will finish his I. T. U. lessons—Red now works on a perm—

Skipper Davy Monday advanced Barney O'Neill from office boy to apprentice.



In the exuberance of his joy at winning a young fortune, Harry Beach passed cigars around. A non-smoker, Chuck-a-Luck Adams, couldn't resist the lure of free cigars. When he lit up doctors, firemen and police were needed—that boy sure was scared, sick and mad.

Santa Claus greeted Harry Beach early this year, dropping \$200 in his mitt. Thereafter Harry oozed into a store, where he dropped most of it for an outfit that would make Solomon, 1000 wives and all, envious, only Mr. Beach is minus the spouses. He shouldn't be, though, unless the dough evaporates too soon.

St. Nick remembered Eddie Porter, too, alleviating the itching in his palm with a salve manufactured by Uncle Sam worth \$350 of anybody's money. In Eddie's behalf it should be stated he didn't have to use a crowbar to make the boys loosen up.

Apprentice Jerry Wright slid over to the night side Sunday. He will attend day school to acquire a more extended vocabulary as well as proficiency in English as she is punctuated.

Next Monday's chapel meeting is important in that officers for the ensuing year are to be elected. The present officers request a full attendance.

### INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

**Cuba:** Export Labor—It is said that several shiploads of native laborers have recently been sent from the Isle of Pines to Nicaragua for the purpose of engaging in lumbering and banana planting in that country.

**Germany:** Agricultural Labor Shortage—Agriculture is suffering throughout the Cologne district from a dearth of trained and untrained labor, and there are many more offers of employment in this field than there are laborers to accept them.

**Decline in Unemployment**—Statistics assembled for all of Germany show a progressive and rapid decrease in unemployment since January 1, 1927, at which time the total number of unemployed persons was 1,748,597. On May 1st the total had been reduced to 870,378, and on July 1st a further reduction to 541,270 had been noted.

**Female Labor in Bavaria**—Statistics which have recently been compiled from the census of June

16, 1925, on female labor in Bavaria, show a decided increase in the employment of women in the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the state.

**Poland:** Decrease in Unemployment—The unemployment situation in Poland is showing a further improvement. During the year the total dropped from 251,702, in January, to 140,494 at the close of September. In general, most Polish industries are improving and increased agricultural activities are being noted.

### "IT CAN'T BE DONE."

(Editorial in a Boston newspaper published 61 years ago):

A man about 46 years of age giving the name of Joshua Coppersmith has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant and superstitious people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard by the listener at the other end. He calls the instrument a "telephone," which is obviously intended to imitate the word "telegraph" and win the confidence of those who know of the success of the latter instrument without understanding the principles on which it is based. Well-informed people know that it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires as may be done with dots and dashes and signals of the Morse Code, and that, were it possible to do so, the thing would be of no practical value. The authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped that his punishment will be prompt and fitting, that it may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures.

### KNOWING YOUR NATIVE LAND.

Do you really know America? Of course, it is a large country, and we cannot expect the average native to be able to locate each city and town—but it seems that we should all know where the largest centers of population are located, at least.

Test yourself with this list of cities with a population of over fifty thousand: Macon, Fort Wayne, Davenport, Duluth, New Bedford, Lincoln, Tulsa, Wilkesbarre, Wichita Falls, Huntington and Wheeling.

Pretty good, are you? Then try these with a population of over twenty-five thousand: Clarksburg, Superior, Madison, Austin, Long Beach, Pueblo, Aurora, Pensacola, Norwalk, Hammond, Hagerstown, Joplin, Jackson, Jamestown, Perth Amboy, Muskogee and Woonsocket.

Look them up and check those that you have missed. Or type similar lists and use them as a contest game at the next party—with prizes for the best and faultiest answers.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1898

*One of the Oldest Banks in California,  
the Assets of which have never been increased  
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks*

MEMBER ASSOCIATED SAVINGS BANKS OF SAN FRANCISCO

526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1927

Assets	\$113,925,831.54
Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds	4,700,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund over \$575,000.00, standing on Books at	1.00

MISSION BRANCH	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Interest paid on Deposits at the rate of  
FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum,  
COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,  
AND MAY BE WITHDRAWN QUARTERLY



**A CRISIS IN FREEDOM'S HISTORY.**

Counsel for labor told the judge in the New York traction injunction case that here is an issue bigger than the Dred Scott case. That case marked a turning point in the history of human freedom. This case marks another.

Growing in seriousness and magnitude each year, as precedent has been piled upon precedent, as judges have filched a little as case after case piled up, at last the crucial case seems to have come. The last straw has, it seems, been laid upon the camel's back. So it must either be submission or resistance.

Since men began to struggle for freedom the march has, in the main, been steady. Each century has seen more freedom than the previous century.

It is impossible to think this steady course of human progress is now to be stopped. Of course it will not be stopped.

Counsel for labor did well also to say to the judge that not only are the New York traction interests seeking this injunction against all organized labor, but that a great combination of corporate interest is backing the traction trust in its effort. This combination, the lawyer declared, includes the National Association of Manufacturers. And, whether active or not, every reactionary interest in America will hope the traction trust gets its preposterous injunction.

That being the case, every lover of freedom, every true American patriot, must join in the struggle against this corporation drive. If the friends of freedom forsake the cause, then for the present the cause will be lost.

An hour has been reached when those who are Americans because they know why America exists must rally to the defense of American freedom. There is no half-way place now. There is no evading the issue. Either the people will rule or they will become subjects—that is the issue. Who can doubt the outcome?

**LOW-WAGE EMPLOYERS "PARASITES."**

"Reduction of wages is bad business and worse economics, whether applied in the broadest social sense or to a given industry," said Secretary of Labor Davis, in his annual report.

"It is sometimes argued that wages must be reduced if we are to increase the sale of our goods in foreign markets," said the cabinet member. "The answer is that by such wage reductions we reduce our profitable home market far more than we increase the less certain profits of the foreign market. Experience has proved, even to the most casual observer, the fallacy of much of the bad economic thinking of the past.

"The low-wage fallacy is the worst of all. A dullard must see the folly of killing the purchasing power of the greatest buyer, the worker, in the market at home which provides us with all but a fraction of our national wealth and prosperity.

"No low-wage section of the country today is as prosperous as are sections where higher wages prevail. The employer, therefore, who reduces wages whether from a selfish motive or because he thinks it good business, is not a good business man and is hurting himself. He may for a time succeed in paying a wage below the cost of living, but he is only throwing on the community at large the expense of paying, in the form of unpaid grocery and clothing bills, the wage which he himself should pay.

"To be very frank, he is stealing from the public. This applies to any industry as a whole, as it does to any individual employer.

"The time has past when any industry or any employer who seeks to break down wage scales will be looked upon as shrewd or clever in business. Such employer is not clever in business, but a parasite on the community and public opinion will eventually force him to pay a decent wage or get out of business."

**ROAD EQUIPMENT EXPOSITION.**

Members of the Board of County Supervisors are looking forward with special interest to their coming annual convention which will be held early next March. For the first time the meetings will be held in two cities. The convention will open in San Francisco and after a three-day session there, March 6, 7 and 8, the several hundred members of the County Supervisors' Association of California will journey in a body to Los Angeles for a business session and to be guests of the Western Road and Equipment Exposition.

The big display promised at the Exposition not only is of interest to the various Boards of Supervisors in the State but to every general contractor, road builder, irrigation engineer and material dealer in the West. The Exposition will be held March 7-11, inclusive, and will bring into one mammoth display some \$3,000,000 worth of the latest heavy duty machinery and a 20-acre demonstration field will allow active competition under actual working conditions.

The Exposition will be held in the Central Manufacturing District in Los Angeles and this year will be international in scope as highway building activity has extended to South American countries, the Central Americas, Mexico, New Zealand, Australia, Japan, China, and Canada. A considerable attendance is expected from these countries.

The Exposition is a non-profit enterprise in which manufacturers, western machinery dealers and the western contracting machinery public cooperate for mutual advantage.

California is said to be the logical place for such an international show in view of the fact that its highway expenditures during 1928 will total approximately \$78,000,000. The 11 western states which is the territory included in the Exposition besides the foreign countries, have a total program of \$180,000,000 for next year. The general contractors of the 11 western states have a program for next year of approximately \$300,000,000, so that the Exposition in its entirety will represent nearly a half billion dollars in actual development work throughout the West.

**MACADAM AND OREGON.**

Sandy—Do ye ken this sidewalk, Mike? 'Tis named after an ancestor o'mine by the name of McAdam.

Mike—How about that warship out there in the bay? 'Tis named after me ould grandad, O'Regon, so it is.

Next year is leap year—for those of us who, crossing the street, do not forget to look and leap this year.—Detroit News.


**A SIMPLE RADIO HINT.**

Have you ever had your A battery charged and been dissatisfied with the reception obtained immediately afterward? Perhaps you have blamed humidity, static or even the man who charged your battery.

Quite often the trouble is in your contact—where you screw or clamp the positive or negative wire to the terminal of your battery. The end of the wire may have been corroded by battery acid or even by long exposure to the air. Perhaps the terminal itself needs a little rub with sandpaper.

A sure method of making these contacts one hundred per cent efficient is to clean both terminals and wires, and then turn the dials so that some nearby station is tuned in. Clamp the negative terminal tightly, then adjust the wire of your positive until the music comes in the strongest—clamping it tightly when in that position. Where batteries are in the cellar it may be necessary to have some one upstairs tune in several stations before the program may be heard by you—but when this is done your contact may be made a perfect one.

You don't have to demand the UNION LABEL in this shop . . . you get it whether you want it or not!



**KELLEHER & BROWNE**  
716 MARKET ST., near Kearny

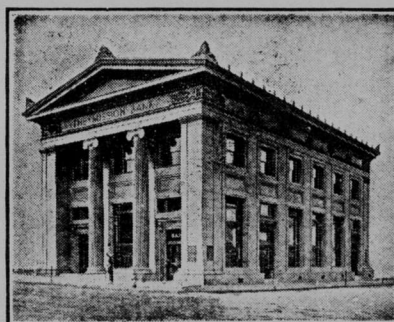
**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE  
MISSION AT 16th - 10 BUILDINGS - 38 FLOORS

**Open Evenings Until Christmas**  
From Saturday, December 17th to Saturday, December 24th, Lachman Bros.' great home furnishing store will be open evenings for the convenience of all who seek worth-while gifts.  
**TREMENDOUS VARIETY. ATTRACTIVE PRICES. LIBERAL TERMS.**

**The MISSION-SIXTEENTH MARKET****WHERE YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE**

See Friday Evening Papers for Remarkable Values Offered by All Departments  
**WE HAVE PROVIDED A PARKING SPACE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE—USE IT!**

The First Bank in the  
Mission District

**THE MISSION BRANCH****SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT**

**THE COST**—Slightly over One Cent a Day  
**THE RESULT**—Security—No Worry

Leave your valuables in a Safe Deposit Box or Store Your Suit Cases, Bulky Packages, and Trunks in this Bank while on your vacation. Storage Rates on Application.

**THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA**

Mission Branch

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of December 9, 1927.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by President Wm. Stanton.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Vice-President Baker excused.

**Credentials**—From Letter Carriers, John C. Daly, John Foppiano, Howard McMullin, William Dunbar, Charles Erickson, James Coleman, Frank Curran. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From Stage Employees, stating they had forwarded \$100 to the American Federation of Labor for the striking miners. From Cooks' Union, inclosing check for \$50 for Municipal Bond Campaign. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting the Central Councils to co-operate with Laundry Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Textile Workers' International Unions in their organizing campaign. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting all organizations to assist the Hosiery Workers' Union in their campaign to promote the sale of union-made silk hosiery.

**Request Complied With**—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to the question of injunctions, and requesting the assistance and co-operation of the Council in this important work, which will be of material help to carry out the intent and purposes of the Los Angeles convention. Communication from the District Lodge No. 24, International Association of Machinists, stating that the Cincinnati Butcher Supply Company has refused to have any dealings with the union and has discharged the union men in its employment and requesting the Council to give this letter publicity.

**Report of Executive Committee**—There appeared before the committee a gentleman, who requested the endorsement of the Council for the enterprise of the St. Emydius Parish to raise money for the building of a church, and announced

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.

Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission. Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

that there would be a frolic and ball at the Civic Auditorium, Thursday evening, December 15th. Committee recommends the endorsement of said frolic and dance to the favorable consideration and attendance of trade unionists.

In view of the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors going to hold a public hearing on proposed salary increases for city employees at the City Hall the following Wednesday evening, the Secretary was instructed to notify the various organizations involved in this matter to be represented and present their arguments. Report concurred in.

**Report of Secretary-Treasurer**—Was referred to Board of Trustees.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters—Mark Hopkins Hotel organized; Compton's on Powell street 100 per cent union; Foster's still unfair. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; demand the Clerks' button when making purchases. Bakers No. 24—Foster's unfair to Bakers' Union; donated \$100 to Miners. Egg Inspectors—Business good; are making progress in organizing in Petaluma. Upholsterers—Requested a demand for union label when buying furniture. Garment Workers—Requested a demand for the union label when buying shirts. Auto Mechanics—Will assist Culinary Workers; are progressing with organizing work. Bakery Drivers—Purity Stores are unfair.

**New Business**—Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to prepare necessary legislation to protect men working for city; motion carried.

**Receipts**—\$445.50. **Expenses**—\$240.55.

Council adjourned at 9:50 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### TRADE UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE.

The regular meeting of the Trade Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, December 7th, 1927, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

Meeting was called to order by Vice-President N. Burton at 8:20 p.m.

The roll was called and the absentees noted.

The minutes were approved as read.

**Communications**—Minutes of Building Trades Council noted and filed. From the American Federation of Labor in regard to the bill now being drafted to remedy the use of injunctions in labor disputes; read, noted and filed. From the Union Label Trades Department, urging a demand for the label of the United Wallpaper Crafts of North America; read, noted and filed. From the District Council of Retail Clerks, sending a list of stores in the Bay district that are unfair; read, noted and filed. From the American Federation of Labor, sending an appeal for the miners and their families of Central and Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Northern West Virginia and elsewhere, for clothing and money; read, noted and filed.

**Committee Reports**—Label Agent W. G. De-septe rendered his report of his work for the last three weeks. Visited stores and both labor temples in regard to the label, card and button; had the bulletin board on Sixteenth street repaired and spaced for locals desiring the same. Moved and carried that the report of the Label Agent be received and concurred in.

Trustees reported favorably on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

**Reports of Unions**—Cigarmakers—Business is slow; look for the label on cigars. Hatters—Business is fair; look for the label in felt and stiff hats. Pressmen—Business is fair; look for the label on printing. Plumbers—Business is fair; suggested a union stamp. Glove Workers—Business is fair. Casket Trimmers—Business is good. Auto Mechanics—Business is good. Garment Workers—Business is fair; look for the label on shirts, over-

## SUMMERFIELD & HAINES

### UNION-MADE CLOTHING

Cor. Agents  
Sixth & Market. CARHARTT OVERALLS

## BENDER'S

### The Family Shoe Store

2412 Mission St., near Twentieth

Packard Shoes  
for Men

Martha Washington  
Shoes for Women

### BUY IT TODAY!!!

SURE DEATH TO ARGENTINE ANTS  
**SCHRADER'S**  
ARGENTINE ANT  
**POWDER**  
NOT DANGEROUS TO CHILDREN OR FOOD

YOU NEEDED IT YESTERDAY

Phone Kearny 1540

### UNION LABEL CLOTHES

**Al. Sandell**  
TAILOR

830 MARKET STREET

Rooms 207-210 Gillette Building

Second Floor

Corner Ellis Street

FURNITURE  
DRAPERIES

CARPETS

STOVES  
BEDDING

On the

EASIEST TERMS

**EASTERN**  
**OUTFITTING CO.**

1017 MARKET STREET, ABOVE SIXTH

We Give and Redeem American Trading  
Stamps

### A PURPOSE AND A SCHEDULE

Almost everyone wants certain good things that can be had only by the saving of money. Come in and get your Humboldt "Ambition Bond." Then select from it the saving purpose that you want to accomplish, and the schedule by which to do it.

## HUMBOLDT BANK

SAVINGS - COMMERCIAL - TRUST

Head Office: 783 Market Street, near 4th

Branches:

Bush & Montgomery Sts.—Mills Bldg.

2626 Mission Street, at 22nd Street

San Francisco

Founded 1869

San Francisco, Calif.

783 Market Street, near Fourth

### Quality First

**UNITED STATES**  
**LAUNDRY**

Telephone  
Market 1721

Finest Work on Shirts  
and Collars



alls and work pants. Stereotypers—Business is good. Elevator Constructors—Business is good. Grocery Clerks—All chain stores are unfair; look for and demand the Clerks' monthly working button; Mutual Stores are unfair.

Auxiliary reports that members are trying to buy Christmas presents with the label. Visited stores looking for union-made goods.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the League send a letter to the Eastern Outfitting Co. in regard to them handling an unfair stove.

Brother Fernstein of the Tailors was granted the floor and explained the importance of forming Ladies' Auxiliaries and the laxity of organized labor in demanding the label.

Brother France gave an interesting talk on the label, card and button.

Dues—\$149.57. Disbursements—\$199.35.

There being no further business to come before the League, we adjourned at 10:15 p.m., to meet again on Wednesday evening, December 21, 1927.

Fraternaly submitted,  
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

#### BY THE WAY.

It will come as a surprise to many people to learn that although the United States Supreme Court has held minimum wage laws for women unconstitutional, the California minimum wage law is still being applied. The California Industrial Welfare Commission has issued no new wage orders since April, 1923, the date of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Adkins case. But the commission is still carrying on inspections and back pay for the women is being collected under existing orders. How the commission can continue to function, when its orders can no longer be legally enforced, is explained by Roland M. Miller in the Journal of Applied Sociology, as follows: (1) Employers since 1923 have been sufficiently prosperous to enable them to pass on the costs to the consumers. (2) The labor market has not been over-supplied. (3) Public opinion favors the legislation and no employer has been willing to bear the onus of initiating a case against the commission. As a result, pay roll reports are requested by the commission, submitted by the employers, checked by the commission and back pay collected where due—all very much as in former years." California's experience in applying minimum wage rates for women is a convincing demonstration of the effectiveness of public opinion in obtaining justice. Often public opinion can force the giving of justice when there is no law to compel it. If organized labor takes full advantage of this fact, it can do much by proper education of the public to secure decent pay and working conditions for every wage earner.

\* \* \*

The need for intensified accident-prevention activity is indicated by a comparison of the frequency and severity rates in 24 industries in 1925 and 1926 which were compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and have just been published in Bulletin No. 425 of the bureau. In 1926 the frequency rate declined in 15 of 24 industries, while in mine industries the rates rose, but the severity rates increased in all except six of these industries. Speeding up of production without a corresponding increase in safety work is considered by the bureau to be responsible, in part at least, for the increase in the severity of accidents. The report drives home the lesson that there must be no let-up in the campaign to promote safety.

#### SPARK PLUGS.

"Who is that parked up the lane?"

"Mr. Jones and Mrs."

"Mrs. Jones?"

"No."

#### HIS MASTER'S VOICE.

The Vancouver (British Columbia) newspaper, Vancouver Daily Province, relates that a resident of Victoria lost a retriever dog. An animal answering to the description given was found in Vancouver, about 60 miles away, and the owner was called by telephone. "Let me speak to him (the dog)," replied the owner, according to the newspaper, which adds:

"The receiver of the telephone was placed to the ear of the animal, who from a state of deepest grief and depression was translated to one of glee and ecstasy. Leaping from those who held him at the instrument, he searched beneath tables and desks and behind cupboards and doors for the master whose voice he knew so well. Apparently satisfied that the telephone was really the source of the voice, he hurried back to it and for several seconds attentively listened at the receiver.

"I told him I would have him home soon," telephoned the owner, and apparently the dog understood, for he is now eating ravenously and appears quite content to await developments."

#### "EQUAL RIGHTS" FAKE.

Evidently the Woman's Party — sometimes known as "the wild women of Washington," and sometimes as "the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Manufacturers' Association"—has established a branch in Great Britain.

Recently Margaret Bondfield, Labor member of the House of Commons, called attention to an organization of rich women which was demanding the repeal of all laws granting special protection to British working women.

"It seems a very amazing thing," said Miss Bondfield, "that all objections to protective legislation of this character should come from women who are not themselves working women."

Like the Woman's party in this country, the English organization camouflages its attack on working women by claiming that it is seeking "equal rights."

In both countries the hard-boiled manufacturers no longer find it necessary to personally lobby against protective legislation for women. Instead, they use the "equal rights" brigade.

#### DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO W. CASWELL CO.

442 2nd St.

## Bank of Italy

National Trust & Savings Association

Owned, Managed  
and Operated by  
Californians.

Serves more than a  
million customers.

# CLOWN CIGARETTES

Certainly would  
Please your  
Smoker Friend-  
They're so Mild  
and Mellow.

UNION MADE, TOO



MADE BY  
AXTON-FISHER  
TOBACCO CO.  
Incorporated  
Louisville,  
Ky.

In this Special Holiday Package



## Christmas Slipper Gift Shop

Immense department, devoted entirely to Gift Slippers for Men, Women and Children—Thousands of pairs! Vast variety! Unlimited Selection! Newest styles and loveliest colors. Values and prices that appeal. Free delivery anywhere. Mail orders filled! Gift Orders

AT  
OUR  
MARKET  
ST. STORE

issued for any amount you desire.

AT  
OUR  
MARKET  
ST. STORE

SAN  
FRANCISCO'S  
UNION  
SHOE  
STORE

*Philadelphia*  
*Shoe Co.*

**B. KATSCHINKI'S SONS**  
**825 MARKET STREET**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

STORE  
CLOSES  
SATURDAYS  
AT  
6 P. M.

## Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Michael J. Cleary of the teamsters, Christopher Graf of the hatters, John J. Kretzmer of the butchers, John Roberts of the ship caulkers, Edward A. Wettstein of the milk wagon drivers, Thomas O'Connor of the painters.

The following delegates were ordered seated at the last meeting of the Labor Council from Letter Carriers: John C. Daly, John Foppiano, Howard McMullin, William Dunbar, Charles Erickson, James Coleman, Frank Curran.

Last week the editor of the Labor Clarion received, and turned over to the Labor Council, a letter from J. W. Bennett of the Typewriter Shop, 268 Market street, containing a donation of \$5 for the striking Pennsylvania miners. The letter also said when he got home he would have his wife gather together cast-off clothing which would be forwarded to the needy families of the heroic strikers and that he hoped the aid would reach them before Christmas in order that their lot might be a little more happy on that glorious day.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council has had referred to it the matter of preparing legislation which will provide for protection of municipal employees in the matter of accidents. At present these workers, in so far as certain accidents are concerned, seem to be wholly without recourse owing to the fact that the city can not be sued to recover damages resulting from accidents to them.

Retail Clerks' Union, Local No. 432, has postponed its annual whist party, arranged for the benefit of the sick and relief fund, to Wednesday night, December 28th. The affair will be held in the Knights of Columbus Hall, 150 Golden Gate avenue. Many prizes have been donated.

Cigar Makers are anxious to have all members of organized labor who contemplate giving cigars

as Christmas presents, to remember that the recent State Federation of Labor went on record in favor of unionists being sure that they purchased only cigars that carried the blue label of that organization on the box, which is worthy of consideration. There are a number of brands of unfair cigars, much in the public eye, but no real member of a union could be fooled by them, when they know that such stuff cannot carry the label. Remember the Cigar Makers at the Christmas time, and demand that any gift in the line you give has their label on the box.

Funeral services for J. J. Kretzmer, 531 Frederick street, organizer for the International Butchers' Union, who died Saturday night in a Fresno sanatorium, was held Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from the parlors of Suhr & Wieboldt, 1465 Valencia street. Kretzmer died of pneumonia to which automobile injuries he had received in an automobile accident near Chowchilla last Wednesday were contributory, a Fresno coroner's investigation revealed. The deceased was 49 years old and a member of Butchers' Union, Local No. 115, and South of Market Boys. He is survived by his widow, Mary, and a brother, William. Interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery.

Elevator Constructors' Union has contributed \$50 to the fund being raised for the support of the striking Pennsylvania miners, as have also the Stage Employees \$100 and the Cooks \$50.

The Labor Council endorsed the affair given in the Civic Auditorium last evening for the purpose of raising funds for the building of a church in a newly-settled section of the city. The dance was well attended.

### TOOTRU.

Never promise a little boy that if he is good he will get his reward in the end, for that's where he usually gets it when he is bad.

### CONGRESS: LOVES US, LOVES US NOT?

The Seventieth Congress is in session. It has big issues and little ones before it. Many Congressmen will hold the little ones more important than the big ones. Some will not. Among the big issues: The injunction, the Mississippi, Boulder Canyon Dam, New England flood relief, farm relief, Latin American relations, corrupt lobbying. Many other issues rank next to these. An accumulating public sentiment is going to check up on this Seventieth Congress as few others have been checked up. Maybe this Congress will love us, and maybe not. We shall see—and after that we shall have a chance to vote again. And the very fact that old Vox Pop looms in the near foreground so ominously may have something to do with what is about to happen.

### MEN'S VS. WOMEN'S WAGES.

Under the heading, "Why Women Worry," the Womens' Bureau of the United States Department of Labor says: "More information about the great differences in the wage scale between men and women workers has just come from Ohio, where a study of the trend of payment for both sexes, based on figures of the Division of Labor Statistics of that State in 1925, has been published by the Information Bureau on Women's Work of Toledo. These figures show that of a total of 1,053,960 men, nearly 71 per cent were paid at rates of \$25 and over per week, while of a total of 281,112 women less than 16 per cent equaled that amount. Of all the groups studied, the wages of women in clerical positions compared most favorably with those of their male fellow-workers, but even here the percentage of men receiving \$25 a week and over was almost two and a half times as large as the percentage of women receiving that much."

### ANOTHER FARM REMEDY.

The latest scheme to "save" the farmer is to beat down the price of land by high interest rates and have a corporation buy this land and sell it at a profit to stockholders, according to United States Senator Brookhart.

Corporation-owned farm land is promoted, according to Senator Brookhart, by Charles N. McNider, a director in the Chicago branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

"As such director," said Senator Brookhart, "he maintained a high rediscount rate for members, which means a higher interest rate for farmers while he was organizing a speculative land company to buy this same cheap land, upon the pretense of helping farm values in Iowa. I have a copy of his confidential prospectus, and it says:

"The purpose of this corporation when organized will be to purchase the most desirable land at the most attractive terms that are available; the primary purpose being to make the investment profitable to the stockholders."

"It is very evident that he did not want high-priced land in Iowa until after his company was supplied with cheap land," said Senator Brookhart.

Better working conditions and shorter hours have been attained through organized labor.

### THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET  
CREDIT TO UNION MEN